

Amendments to the Claims

The following Listing of Claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method of processing a contone image, the method comprising:

~~using a halftone screen to generate~~ determining a bi-level bitmap of bits from a graylevel value, wherein each of the bits has a respective one of either a first value or a second value;

partitioning the contone image into an array of contone image blocks;

~~halftoning the image blocks;~~

~~using the bi-level bitmap to select some of the halftone image blocks~~ generating a sequence of graphical code word symbols encoding information; and

~~modifying the selected~~ producing blocks of an output halftone image blocks using code words, such that information contained in the code words is embedded in a halftone image ~~from ones of the contone image blocks and ones of the graphical code word symbols in accordance with the values of respective ones of the bits of the bi-level bitmap, wherein ones of the output halftone image blocks associated with respective ones of the bits having the first value are derived from respective ones of the contone image blocks and ones of the output halftone image blocks associated with respective ones of the bits having the second value are derived from respective ones of the graphical code word symbols.~~

Claim 2 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the ~~information is embedded at a coding rate that is linked to a graylevel of a contone patch, and wherein~~ determining comprises determining the bitmap is produced by halftoning the constant patch of based on the graylevel value.

Claim 3 (currently amended): The method of claim 2, wherein the ~~determining comprises producing the bitmap by halftoning a contone patch of the graylevel is determined by the coding rate value.~~

Claim 4 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the determining comprises selecting the bitmap is selected from a set predetermined table of bi-level bitmaps.

Claim 5 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the producing comprises producing the output halftone image blocks with a dimension that is different from a corresponding dimension of the respective ones of the contone unselected image blocks are of one dimension and the modified image blocks are of a different dimension.

Claim 6 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the sequence of graphical code word symbols corresponds to a graphical bar code is embedded in the halftone image.

Claim 7 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the producing comprises halftoning the contone image blocks, and determining whether to derive ones of the output halftone image blocks from either respective ones of the contone image blocks or respective ones of the graphical code word symbols based on image intensity levels in the respective ones of the contone image blocks use of the bi-level bit map to select an image block is bypassed if the image block meets at least one requirement.

Claim 8 (currently amended): The method of claim 4, wherein the halftoning comprises is error diffusion halftoning the contone image blocks.

Claim 9 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein further comprising diffusing error values determined from the output halftone image blocks error caused by modifying the selected blocks is diffused.

Claim 10 (original): Apparatus for performing the method of claim 1.

Claim 11 (original): An article comprising memory encoded with a program for causing a processor to perform the method of claim 1.

Claim 12 (original): A method of extracting information embedded in a halftone image, the method comprising:

- accessing a bi-level bit map;
- partitioning the halftone image into a plurality of image blocks;
- using the bitmap to select at least some of the blocks;
- identifying a code word sequence in the selected blocks; and
- extracting the information from the code word sequence.

Claim 13 (currently amended): The method of claim 12, wherein the information is extracted using comprises selecting ones of the image blocks at a rate that is linked to a graylevel of the halftone image.

Claim 14 (currently amended): The method of claim 12, wherein the accessing comprises selecting the bitmap is accessed from a table of different bi-level bitmaps.

Claim 15 (currently amended): The method of claim 12, wherein the accessing the bitmap includescomprises using a gray level parameter-value as an index into the table of the different bi-level bitmaps.

Claim 16 (currently amended): The method of claim 12, wherein an-the using comprises determining which of the image blocks to select based on image intensity levels of the image blocks meeting certain requirements is automatically discarded prior to the selection.

Claim 17 (currently amended): The method of claim 12, further comprising using unselected ones of the image blocks to reconstruct construct a version of the halftone image free of the embedded information.

Claim 18 (currently amended): The method of claim 12, wherein the extracting the information includescomprises using probabilistic analysis to produce a set of probability parameters, using the set of probability parameters to select the mosta likely sequence of graphical code word symbolsimage blocks corresponding to the information image block sequence originally encoded into the halftone image, and converting the most likely selected sequence of graphical code word symbolsimage blocks into the extracted information.

Claim 19 (original): Apparatus for performing the method of claim 12.

Claim 20 (original): An article comprising memory encoded with a data for causing a processor to perform the method of claim 12.

Claim 21 (currently amended): Apparatus comprising one of an encoder for encoding a contone image and a decoder for decoding a halftone image;

the encoder using a halftone screen to generate a halftone bitmap, partitioning the contone image into an array of image blocks, halftoning the image blocks, using the halftone bitmap to select at least some of the image blocks, and modifying the selected halftone image blocks using code words, such that information contained in the code words is embedded in the halftone image being operable to perform operations comprising

determining a first bi-level bitmap of bits from a graylevel value, wherein each of the bits has a respective one of either a first value or a second value,
partitioning the contone image into an array of contone image blocks,
generating a first sequence of graphical code word symbols encoding
information, and

producing blocks of an output halftone image from ones of the contone image
blocks and ones of the graphical code word symbols in accordance
with the values of respective ones of the bits of the bi-level bitmap,
wherein ones of the output halftone image blocks associated with
respective ones of the bits having the first value are derived from
respective ones of the contone image blocks and ones of the output
halftone image blocks associated with respective ones of the bits

having the second value are derived from respective ones of the graphical code word symbols; and

the decoder being operable to perform operations comprising

accessing determining a second bi-level bit map of bits from a graylevel value, wherein each of the bits of the second bi-level bit map has a respective one of two different values;

partitioning a version of the output halftone image into a plurality of second partitioned halftone image blocks;

using selecting ones of the partitioned halftone image blocks in accordance with the values of respective ones of the bits of the second bitmap to select at least some of the second blocks;

identifying a second sequence of graphical code word sequencesymbols in from the selected ones of the partitioned halftone image second blocks; and

extracting the information from the second sequence of graphical code word sequencesymbols.

Claim 22 (currently amended): The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the apparatus includes an encoder determines the first bi-level bitmap based on for embedding the information at a rate that is linked to a graylevel of a contone patch, and wherein the halftone bitmap is produced by halftoning the constant patch of the graylevel value characterizing the first bi-level bitmap.

Claim 23 (currently amended): The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the encoder produces the bitmap by halftoning a contone patch of the graylevel value characterizing the first bi-level bitmap graylevel is determined by a coding rate.

Claim 24 (currently amended): The apparatus claim 21, wherein the apparatus includes an encoder produces the output halftone image blocks with a dimension that is different from a corresponding dimension of the respective ones of the contone image blocks, and wherein unselected image blocks are of one dimension and the modified image blocks are of a different dimension.

Claim 25 (currently amended): The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the apparatus includes an encoder that embeds first sequence of graphical code word symbols in the halftone image corresponds to a graphical bar code.

Claim 26 (currently amended): The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the use of both bit maps is bypassed if the image block meets at least one requirement in producing blocks of an output halftone image the encoder performs operations comprising halftoning the contone image blocks, and determining whether to derive ones of the output halftone image blocks from either respective ones of the contone image blocks or respective ones of the graphical code word symbols based on image intensity levels in the respective ones of the contone image blocks.

Claim 27 (currently amended): The apparatus of claim 21, wherein the apparatus includes a decoder that extracts the information selects ones of the partitioned halftone image blocks at a rate that is linked to a graylevel of the version of the output halftone image.

Claim 28 (currently amended): The apparatus of claim 1727, wherein the apparatus includes a decoder; and wherein in extracting the information the decoder uses includes using probabilistic analysis to produce a set of probability parameters, using uses the set of probability parameters to select the most likely sequence of image blocks graphical code word symbols corresponding to the information image block sequence originally encoded into the output halftone image, and converting the most likely selected sequence of image blocks graphical code word symbols into the extracted information.

Claim 29 (currently amended): A computer-readable medium storing computer-readable instructions for causing a computer to perform operations comprising An article for causing a processor to encode a contone image, the article comprising memory encoded with data for causing the processor to use a halftone screen to generate a bi-level bitmap; partition the contone image into an array of image blocks; halftone the image blocks; use the bi-level bitmap to select some of the halftone image blocks; and modify the selected halftone image

~~blocks using code words, such that information contained in the code words is embedded in a halftone image;~~

determining a bi-level bitmap of bits from a graylevel value, wherein each of the bits has a respective one of either a first value or a second value;

partitioning the contone image into an array of contone image blocks;

generating a sequence of graphical code word symbols encoding information; and

producing blocks of an output halftone image from ones of the contone image blocks and ones of the graphical code word symbols in accordance with the values of respective ones of the bits of the bi-level bitmap, wherein ones of the output halftone image blocks associated with respective ones of the bits having the first value are derived from respective ones of the contone image blocks and ones of the output halftone image blocks associated with respective ones of the bits having the second value are derived from respective ones of the graphical code word symbols.

Claim 30 (currently amended): The computer-readable medium article of claim 29, wherein the computer-readable instructions cause the computer to perform operations comprising determining the bitmap based on the graylevel value~~the information is embedded at a rate that is linked to a graylevel of a contone patch, and wherein the bi-level bitmap is produced by halftoning the constant patch of the graylevel.~~

Claim 31 (currently amended): The computer-readable medium article of claim 30, wherein the computer-readable instructions cause the computer to perform operations comprising producing the bitmap by halftoning a contone patch of the graylevel value~~graylevel is determined by a coding rate.~~

Claim 32 (currently amended): The computer-readable medium article of claim 29, wherein the computer-readable instructions cause the computer to perform operations comprising producing the output halftone image blocks with a dimension that is different from a corresponding dimension of the respective ones of the contone image blocks~~unselected image blocks are of one dimension and the modified image blocks are of a different dimension.~~

Claim 33 (currently amended): The computer-readable medium article of claim 29, wherein the sequence of graphical code word symbols corresponds to a graphical bar code are added to the halftone image.

Claim 34 (currently amended): The computer-readable medium article of claim 29, wherein the use of the halftone screen to select an image block is bypassed if the image block meets at least one requirement computer-readable instructions cause the computer to perform operations comprising

halftoning the contone image blocks, and

determining whether to derive ones of the output halftone image blocks from either respective ones of the contone image blocks or respective ones of the graphical code word symbols based on image intensity levels in the respective ones of the contone image blocks.

Claim 35 (currently amended): A computer-readable medium storing computer - readable instructions for causing a computer to perform operations comprising: An article for causing a processor to extract information from a halftone image, the article comprising memory encoded with data for causing the processor to

access-determining a bi-level bit map of bits from a graylevel value, wherein each of the bits has a respective one of two different values;

partitioning a the halftone image into a plurality of partitioned halftone image blocks;

selecting ones of the partitioned halftone image blocks in accordance with the values of respective ones of the bits of use the bitmap to select at least some of the blocks;

identifying a sequence of graphical code word symbols from the selected ones of the partitioned halftone imageeode word sequence in the selected blocks; and

extracting the information from the sequence of graphical code word sequencesymbols.

Claim 36 (currently amended): The computer-readable medium article of claim 35, wherein the computer-readable instructions cause the computer to perform operations comprising determining the bitmap based on the graylevel value characterizing the bi-level bitmap information is extracted at a rate that is linked to a graylevel of the halftone image.

Claim 37 (currently amended): The computer-readable medium article of claim 35, wherein ~~an image block meeting certain requirements is automatically discarded prior to the selection~~ the computer-readable instructions cause the computer to perform operations comprising determining which of the image blocks to select based on image intensity levels of the image blocks.

Claim 38 (currently amended): The computer-readable medium article of claim 35, wherein the computer-readable instructions cause the computer to perform operations comprising extracting the information from the code word sequence includes using probabilistic analysis to produce a set of probability parameters, using the set of probability parameters to select the most likely sequence of ~~image blocks~~ graphical code word symbols corresponding to the information image block sequence originally encoded into the halftone image, and converting the most likely selected sequence of ~~image blocks~~ graphical code word symbols into the extracted information.